GOOD NEWS FOR EVERY ONE

NAME THE NEXT PRESIDENT AND GET A FIVE-DOLLAR FOUNTAIN PEN FREE.

A Chance for Every One to Get Something for Nothing-An Expert's Opinion of Fountain Pens and What Came of It-The President Presents Mrs. Harrison with a "Dashaway" Fountain Pen, and Then Gets One for Himself.

Everybody knows that there are many kinds of fountain pens, and that they differ greatly in appearance and quality. The bashful youth who ventures into the sea of matrimony takes no more chances than does the uninitiated in selecting a fountain pen. The man who strikes the right kind feels that it's worth its weight in gold, while the unfortunate, whose pen has to be "doctored" before the ink will flow, or who has one of the kind that lets the ink drop promiscuously at inopportune times, is excusable for almost any crime short of murder. It was Hawthorne who said: "I will make the man immortal who will give me a good pen." If he were alive to-day to read these lines he would know where to get it -a handsome gold-mounted fountain pen at that-on such favorable terms that even a poor author could not resist the temptation to own one.

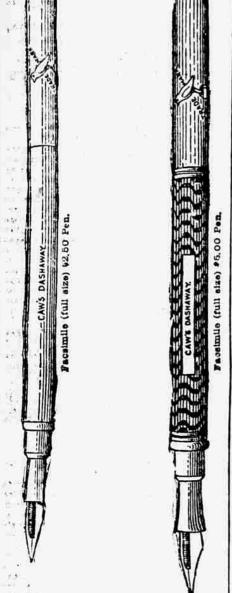
A few days ago the reporter stumbled across an acquaintance who is a very rapid writer and an expert in fountain pens. He has tried them all, and understands them perfeetly. Until recently none had suited him. He burst in upon the reporter the other day in

He burst in upon the reporter the other day in a very merry mood.

"I've struck it at last," he said.

"What?" asked the reporter.

"The perfect fountain ten. I was going down Brandway a few days since, and, when near yeal st. I noticed, the sign of the Caw's lak and I've Co. In the window were numerous rows of fountain pens. I thought it would stop and examine them. I went in and picked one out of a lot on the counter. The words 'Caw's Dashaway' were stamped on the larrel. I examined it carefully and affound that the principle on which it was constructed was simpler and the gold pen until larger than any that I 'yid yet seen.



At my request the saleswoman filled it with link, and I started to write. I was highly de-lighted to see that the ink flowed in a stendy, even volume, making no hiots, and leaving my fingers unsolled. This was a revelation to fingers unsolied. This was a revelation to me. I tested the pen in every way, for, you know, I am an expert. It made no difference, for the writing was just as even and perfect, no matter what I did. Then I thought it might be the ink that made the writing so perfect, but the saleswoman calmy disproved that by filling another pen with a different link the effect being the same. She assured me that, although Caw's ink was siways preferred on account of its writing a deep black at lirst, any good ink could be used.

If this pen is so perfect, the cost will certainly be very high. I asked the saleswoman with much trepidation:

be very high. I asked the saleswoman with much trepidation:
"What is this pen worth?
"It is worth \$10, she replied, with a smile, and this one, picking upone much larger and handsomely gold mounted, 'is worth twice as much. But we sell them regardless of their feal value for \$2.50 and \$5 respectively, "Any discount to newspaper men? I in-quired.

their real value for \$2.50 and \$5 respectively." "Any discount to newspaper men? I inquired.

"No. she replied, but we have just made an arrangement by which you and every one can get one for nothing on one condition." What is that?

"You must first buy a pen at our regular price, any one not exceeding \$5. With it you will receive a certificate showing the kind of pen bought and the amount paid, and also a blank voting coupon. Write your name and address and also the name of the next President of the United States upon the coupon and return it to this store any day before election, and you will receive a duplicate of the pen first bought, or you may exchange your pen for one of double value. For example, if you buy a \$2.50 pen and name the successful candidate, you will receive another pen just like it, or you may exchange it for a \$5 pen. If you buy a \$4 or \$5 pen, the same rule applies."

"You will be a phenomenon if it deesn't, but we will exchange it or give back your money.

"You will be a phonomenon if it doesn't, but we will exchange it or give back your money, less 25 cents, if the pen is not injured. There isn't much likelihood of your giving it up, however, if the thousands of testimonials we have received during the past ten years are any evidence of merit."

"She then showed me s big batch of letters recently received, among which was one from President Harrison, of which the following is an extract:

"The second Dashaway fountain pen received, and just suits me. The first one I gave to Mrs. Harrison, and she is using it with great satisfaction.

"The prices of our pens," she continued.

vary from \$2.50 to \$10, but they are all of the
same quality, the difference being only in the
size of the gold pen, the size of the ink reservoir, and the more or less ornamentation."

Suppose I buy a pen and name the next
President, how soon must I take advantage of
your offer?"

President, how soon must I take advantage of your offer?

"You keep your pen and certificate until the result of the election is officially announced. Within a week thereafter you must apply for your reward.

"I bought this pen." continued the reporter's acquaintance, "for \$5, and sent in the name of the man who will certainly be the next President, sq I am sure of getting another pen like it that won't cost me a cent, which will save me buying one Christmas present."

which will save me buying one Christmas present."

The reporter called at 104 Broadway the name day and secured a pen and coupon for himself. Manager Brown, in the course of conversation, said:

"We desire to introduce a recent imprevement in the Dashaway pen, and to make it easy for every man, woman, and child in the United States to profit by our liberal offer we have arranged with all the leading stationers and our large corps of agents to supply voting coupons to every purchaser of a seaso of pens may be ordered by ister adsessed to the Cars ink and Pen Co. 104 Broadway, New York—448.

WERE THE ARMS SPIRITED AWAIT Search Patts to Show that the South Port land to a Floating Magazine.

Ever since the detention of the South Portand, the steamship supposed to be laden with arms for the Venezuelan insurgents, which was ordered a week ago by the Federal authorities, the Venezuelan Minister, Nicanor Boulet Peraza, has been endeavoring to find proof that the vessel is all that he has claimed her to be. In this endeavor he has been as sisted by United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell and Assistant District Attorney John O. Mott. Acting under the advice of these lawyers, a day or two ago Lieutenant-Commander Dayton of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, accompanied by United States Deputy Marshal George Holmes, searched the vessel from deck to keelson. They found some arms

Marshal George Holmes, searched the vessel from deck to keelson. They found some arms and ammunition, including a Gatling gun, but, as these appeared in the ship's manifest. Capt. Arthur Smith, the skipper of the South Portland, made the plausible claim that the vessel was engaged in an ordinary commercial enterprise, the munitions of war being intended for persons who would not use them against the Venezuelan Government.

When the result of the search was reported to Minister Boulet Peraza he brought forward what seemed good reason for believing that there had been more arms on the South Portland than appeared in the manifest, that they had been got rid of in some way, and that, if the vessel was allowed to proceed, their place would be supplied by others. He made out such a good case that a warrant was issued on Thursday for Francis Gonzales, consignor of the South Portland's cargo, who boards at the Victoria Hotel.

Mr. Gonzales surrendered himself yesterday and gave \$5,000 bail to appear for examination at 1 P. M. to-morrow. His alleged offence is high misdemeanor in arming vessels against people at peace with the United States. If adjudged guilty, Gonzales is liable to be punished with three years inoprisonment or \$10,000 fine, or both. The South Portland would be confiscated and half the proceeds of her sale at anction would go to the informer, in this case the Venezuelan Government. Mr. Gonzales says, like the Capitain of the South Portland, that he is engaged in a legitimate business transaction.

A Commissioner is expected from Venezuela to prosecute the case for the Government. The Venezuelan representatives on Thursday naked permission to search the South Portland for themselves. This was denied then, but was granted the next day, when they refused to avail themselves of it.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Venezuelan Minister:

Congratulations for detention of the revolutionate.

day by the Venezuelan Minister:

Com. Roulet Perons, Venezuelan Minister, Mushington,

Compravilations for detention of the revolutionists'

steamer and arms. The Government trusts in the

United States pastice and conflatily. The revolution

is in anarchy. The Government has increased its army

and expects to give a decisive battle soon.

Paksipent Velledas Pallippe.

AN ATTEMPT TO BRIBE HIM.

A Chicago Judge Produces \$300 Which Was Given Him to Influence a Dreision. CHICAGO, Sept. 17.-Justice Woodman made a sensation in his court room this morning in deciding the case of the Garfield Park habitue's by stating that M. C. McDonald, a stockholder in the Garfield Park Club, had offered him a

bribe of \$300 to discharge the prisoners.
"It behooves me as a public officer," said the Judge, "to make a personal statement in this case. I have been a public magistrate for about eleven years. In that time I have tried about eleven years. In that time I have tried more than 100,000 cases, and for the first time in that period a bribe has been offered to me to influence my decision. The other night, while at my home, a man came to me, asking me to decide these cases immediately and to dismiss them. This man was Michael C. McDonald, a steckholder in the Cartleld Park Chub. He told me that Altreld would be the next Governor, and that he McDonald would use his influence for my reappointment. He then said, 'I owe you some money,' and handed me what I thought was the amount due for bail bonds signed on the evening of the 6th inst. After he had gone I came back to the lighted room and examined the bills and found \$390."

the 6th inst. After he had gone I came back to the lighted room and examined the bills and found \$300."

Justice Woodman then asked in a loud tone: "Is Michael Cassius McDonald in the court room at this time?"

A moment of suspense followed and the question was repeated. Mr. McDonald did not answer to his name, and Justice Woodman turned to Inspector Lewis, who sat beside him on the bench, and in plain view of everybody, handed the money to him. Justice Woodman then pronounced his decision in the cases. The principals were fined \$100 each and the immates \$5 each.

The decision applied to sixty-three men, three principals and sixty immates, taken by the police on the day of the Garfield Park tragedy, Sept. 6. Mr. McDonald, when he learned of the Justice's statement from his attorney, pretented to make light of it and laughed at Woodman. No one who knew him, he said, would accuse him of throwing away \$300 to bribe a Justice of the Pence. He believed it was an attempt to offset the \$50,000 bribe made by the Hawthorne track officials, which was made public by Mayor Washburne a few days ago in the same court room. He said he was not worrying one bit over the matter.

Justice Woodman said after court had ad-

Justice Woodman said after court had adjourned that he should do nothing more in the matter. He doubted if any prosecution would be successful, as there was no direct word of bribery.

ANOTHER WORLD LIE. The Announcement of the Death of Justice Neu's Wife Utterly Without Foundation, This appeared, vesterday, in the so-called Brooklyn edition of the World :

"JUSTICE NEU'S WIFE DEAD.

"Mrs. Emma D. F. Neu, wife of Civil Justice Jacob C. Neu, died at her home, 554 Madison street, yesterday, after a lingering and painful illness. Mrs. Neu had been an invalid for some weeks, but expert medical attendance and given her friends hope for the best. When the danger was supposed to have been passed the patient succumbed.

"Justice New, who is numbered among the most popular of city officials, has the sympathy of thousands in his bereavement.

"Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the late home of the deceased on Saturday, Sept. 17, at 2 P. M."

This announcement was a characteristic late home of the deceased on Saturday, Sept. 17, at 2 P. M."

This announcement was a characteristic World lie, made out of whole cloth, and devoid of the slightest foundation. Mrs. Neu has not been "an invalid," and has suffered from no "lingering and painful illness," but on the contrary is, and for a long time has been in good health. No death has occurred in the family, and no funeral took place at Justice Neu's house yesterday. Justice Neu does not read the lying Word, and he did not hear the announcement until he reached his court in the City Hall vesterday morning. He was dumfounded when some of the court attaches expressed their sympathy in his bereavement, and indignant beyond measure when his attention was called to the report. He returned to his home as quickly as possible to save his wife and family from the annoyance consequent on the false report. Another triumph of World fake reporting in Brooklyn occurred not long ago when Gen. Crooke, who had been dead for years, was said to have been seen crossing the City Hall square in apparently improved health.

COULDN'T SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Two Little Ones and a Servant Burned Beath Near Philadelphia,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.- The house of Mr. Craven, at Ashbourne, was burned last night by the upsetting of a coal-oil lamp, and two children and a servant girl were burned to death. One of the children was 2 years old

death. One of the children was 2 years old and the other only 10 months old. Susan Curran, the servant girl, was taken to the Jewish Hospital in Germantown, where she died soon after admission.

After putting the two children to bed last evening Mr. and Mrs. Craven went out, leaving the servant in charge. John Fisher and his wife, who live next door, heard a noise in the Craven dwelling about 7:45 o'clock, and rushing out found the house after, and were met in the entry by the servant, who was a mass of flames, and who called on the neighbors to save the children.

Passing Forged Checks.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17 .- A man who signs his name "Frank Wilson" has been very successfully passing forged checks upon Saratoga merchants for the past few days. All the merchants for the past lew days. All the checks are for \$15 or thereabouts. His scheme has been to go to various stores, buy a bill of goods to the value of \$30 to \$8, and offer in payment checks purporting to have been drawn to his order by well-known dairymen, quarrymen, and others on the outskirts of the town. The purchases have been made in the evening, and the goods ordered sent next day to a street number which does not exist, the duped merchants of course giving the difference of amount in each to the purchaser. Wilson has so far escaped arrest.

The Revenue Cutter Dexter Disabled. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 17 .- The revenue cutter Dexter. Commandant J. A. Slamm, put into this harbor last night disabled. The Dexter is patrolling the Sound on the watch for cholera infected vessels. She left New London for this port resterday morning. About 11 o'clock theyoke of the main steam valve was broken and the engine disabled. It will take several days to repair the break.

NO MORE CHOLERA HERE. THE CITY'S SANITARY CONDITION REMARKABLY GOOD.

It is Not Certain That Hoppe Died of the Asiatic Plague-Mary Conerty May Recover-One Beath and Two New Cases Bown the Bay-Several Vessels Released. The Board of Health declared at 4 o'clock

yesterday afternoon that there hadn't been a case of cholera discovered in the city in fortyeight hours. Profs. Biggs and Dunham, the bacteriologists or the Board, reported that in the case of Edward Hoppe the bacteriological examination failed to reveal the presence of the spirillum of cholera Asiatica.

There is, therefore, more than a reasonable doubt that Hoppe's death, which on Friday was credited to the cholers, was due to that discase. The examination in this case has not been completed. There is also doubt now whether Mary Conerty, the young woman who was taken to the reception hospital on Thursday, really suffered from cholera. It is known that she has another trouble, and it is possible that this is all that alls her. Dropping her case from the list, there has not been a case in

the city reported for four days.

The report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics made yesterday for the week ending at noon shows the city death rate to be 21.48, which is the lowest death rate ever known at this season of the year. The report is as follows: Es-timated population, 1.841.057; deaths, 758; births, 854; marriages, 311; atill births, 67.

CAUSES OF DEATH. Sept. 17, 1892, Measies.
Asiatic choiers.
Malarial fever
Cerebro spinal m
Whooping cough.
Train erinenia rrioral diseases (nuder 5)... Pharrie al diseases (ever 5)....

Other causes. 304

There, were 221 deaths of children under 1 year of age, 332 of children under 5, and 71 of persons (5) years old and over. There were 161 deaths in institutions and 518 in tenements. The death rate last year for the week ending Sept. 10 was 22.45. The cases of contagious diseases reported to the bureau during the week were, exclusive of the four cholera cases. Typhoid fever, 58; scarlet fever, 47; measles, 37; diphtheria, 79, and small-pox. 6.

era cases: Typhold lever, 35; scales of the messles, 3f; diphtheria, 70, and small-tox. 6.

There were not so many scares resterday as on Friday, when the inspectors were busy all day. Headquarters almost resumed its normal calm. The Board of Health met in the morning. Dr. Edson reported that he had again inspected all the houses where choleral had appeared, and he had found every tenant in good health. There was not a sign of a secondary case. The strict quarantine rules would continue to be enforced for a time. The Dector said that Mary Conerty would probably recover, though she had had a very bad night. It was decided to request the police to keep a close watch on all street cars and to report to the Board if they found any very dirtr. A letter was sent to the State Board of Health requesting that all possible steps be taken to prevent contamination to the Croton water supply through the streams that run through the watershed.

"The city to-day," said President Wilson, "is in a cleaner and healthier condition than it has been for a long time, and we are prepared to deal with an opidemic of any disease." Dr. Roberts said he had had about a dozen scare cases in the twenty-four hours ending at 4 o'cleet and not one of them had turned out

Dr. Roberts said he had had about a dozen scare cases in the twenty-four hours ending at 4 o'clock, and not one of them had turned out even a remote relative of cholera.

Quanarina, Sept. 17.—One death from cholera and two new cases was yesterday's record from the lower bay. Chage Bass, 28 years old, who was removed to Swinburne Island from the Bohemia on Friday, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Dr. Byron cabled at noon to Dr. Jenkins that there were several cases of measles among the 200 children, and he advised that the children beremoved from the ship as soon as

dren be removed from the ship as soon as possible. All the passengers have had a bath and the disinfection of the ship is nearly com

and the disinfection of the ship is nearly completed.
Dr. Walzer made his regular tour of the pest ships in the afternoon and discovered one new case of unmistakable cholers aboard the Scandia. Mrs. Regina Welskopf, 68 years old, was the patient, and she was removed to Swinburne Island. She is very ill.
Another case of cholera was discovered this evening on the Bohemia. Jeanotte Chamowitz, aged 28, was taken with crams and vomiting, and was removed at once by Dr. Byron to Swinburne Island. A child died on the Wyoming this afternoon, but the trouble was a skin discase, and no cholera symptom was present.

coming this afternoon, but the trouble was a skin disease, and no cholera symptom was present.

Dr. Sanbern went down to the lower bay yesterday morning with the Cephens to transfer the Wyoming's cabin passengers to Fire Island. One of the passengers, with a gray meustache and imperial, stood at the rail and acted as spokesman for his fellows.

"We don't propose to go to Fire Island." he said, "after what we have heard of the sufferings of the Normannia's people. We haven't had any cholera aboard, and Dr. Jenkins hasn't any right to send us there.

Dr. Sanborntried to persuade the passengers that the change would be to their advantage, but they all held to their resolve, and Dr. Sanbern returned to Quarantine at 11 o'clock without them. Dr. Jenkins was much put out, and said that the Wyoming's passengers would certainly be sent to Fire Island to-day. The bacteriological examination made by Dr. Byron, he said, showed that one of the children who died on the Wyoming died of cholera.

The cabin passengers of the Wyoming decided last night that when the Cepheus makes her trip down the bay this morning they will be ready to board her and go to Fire Island.

It is now mineteen days since the Moravia, the first cholera ship, arrived in port, and although six other steamers have brought the disease as far as the lower bay, at no time since the first arrival has the outlook been so bright. The record of the ships and their cases is as follows:

Deaths Deaths Total

Sign. Health Sick Gase.

Ships, Moravia Sormainia Regia Scandia Heligoland Behemia Wyoming

201 MARINES AT CAMP ERHEN. Immigrants Expected to be Landed at Sandy

Hook To-day. CAMP LOW, SANDY HOOK, Sept. 17 .- It was expected that the transfer of the 900 immigrants from Hoffman Island would begin this morn ing, but none have arrived.

Surgeon Hutton received word this morning that his request to be relieved of command had been granted. Dr. Eugene Wasdin was selected to act as commandant until Surgeon Hutton's successor arrives. Gen. Hamilton was notified that Surgeon C. H. Sawtelle of the Charlestown Marine Barracks in Boston had been ordered to take charge of the camp, and would arrive to-morrow morning. Surgeon Hutton left for New York with Gen.

Surgeon Hutton left for New York with Gen. Hamilton on the cutter Grant in the afternoon. A stop was made at Quarantine and Gen. Hamilton saw Dr. Jenkins. It was definitely settled that the transfer should begin the first thing to-morrow morning and all should be oncamped by sundows.

After leaving quarantine the Grant stopped at Ellis Island and Gen. Hamilton arranged for the reception of the immigrants there after the period of quarantine is over. Superintendent Clark of the Sandy Hook division of the New Jersey Central Bailroad saw Gen. Hamilton here to-day and said that the company would run frains with supplies for the camp until further notice. The New Jersey State Board of Health had been notified to put an inspector aboard each train.

The marine camp is now complete, eighty-

Pennsylvania Enlirend to Washington.
The superb service of fast trains to the national captial makes the Founty train the Investigation for the
tiors to the G. A. B. cucampushings.

three marines from Boston. Annapolis. Philadelphia. and Brooklyn having arrived this morning in the transport tug Trame. They were in charge of Capit. Goodrell of Philadelphia and Lieuts. Button and Prochazka. There are now 201 marines and ten officers on the camp roster. The marine encampment was named Camp Erben in honer of the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

This telegram was received by Gen. Hamilton to-night from Seth Low, of the Chamber of Commerce Advisory Committee: "If there is delay in sending people to camp from Hoffman Island it springs from desire to get a good start. We are sending new clothes."

Relief for Hamburg. The following appeal was issued yesterday: The great calamity which has befallen the city of Hamburg by an unprecedented cholera epidemic has prostrated its trade and thrown its laboring classes out of employment. The city finds itself unable to meet the simultaneous emergency of an epidemic and of supplying the wants of a large and unemployed population, and is forced to seek outside assistance. The undersigned committee has been formed to solicit contributions for the relief of the sufferers in Ham-

tions for the relief of the sufferers in Hamburg, and the following have kindly consented to receive such contributions:

"New Forker Stants-Zentung, Tryon row."

"German Society of the City of New York, 13
Broadway.

"G. A. Auffm' Ordt & Co., 33 Greene street.

"G. A. Masinck & Co., 148 Pearl street. Checks to the order of A. Lattmann, treasurer.

"Hamburg has at all times shown great liberality in helping to relieve, in all parts of the world, communities overtaken by public calamities, and at this time of Hamburg's own affliction outside help should be freely given to the city. All contributions will be transmitted to the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in Hamburg.

"G. Amsinck.

Herman Oslricha.

oer of Commerce in E
"G. Amsinck,
Jul. W. Hrunn,
Hubert Cillia,
H. de la Camp,
Carl Goepel,
Gust H. Gossler,
George Gravenhorst,
Louis von Hoffmann,
J. Jorgensen,
L. Katzenmayer,
Ceunt Kessler,
Benry Kunhardt, Jr.,
A. Lattmann,
Edward Lautenna amburg.

Herman Ostricha,
Owada Ottendorfe
John F. Pupke.
O. Richard.
Jacob H. Schiff,
Garl H. Schultz,
William Schail,
Herm. Selicken,
Gustav Schimmel,
Paren de Thomsen,
F. Thaimann,
Charles Unger,
George Vistor
Henry Villard,
I. Windmuller,
e Mosle. ard Lauterback, George M

Protest Against Colombia's Quarantine, At a meeting yesterday at the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at which were present consular representatives of most of the Central and South American republics. a vigorous protest was unanimously subscribed, addressed to Senor Don Jose Marscribed, addressed to Señor Don Jose Marcelino Hurtado. Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary from the United
States of Colombia to this country, ngainst the
action of the Colombian Government in placing an embargo upon all vessels destined for
Colon from European and United States Atlantic ports.

The Panama Enlirond Company has notified
the Colombian Government that the action
taken by it is in violation of the chartered
rights of the company, and that they will hold
that Government responsible for all money
damage that may result in consequence.

Chamber of Commerce Fund, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Treasurer of the

Chamber of Commerce Emergency Fund, received the following subscriptions yesterday Anson Phelps Stokes
Newborg, Rosenberg & Co...
Arnold, Constable & Co.
Nathan Manufacturing Co.
Louis Windmuller

Previously acknowledged....

.\$183.571 Total to date The Advisory Committee of Physicians held a conference on Friday with Dr. Jenkins and a number of experts on the subject of disinfec-tion. The result of the conference will be pub-lished early this week.

THE PLAGUE ABROAD.

it is Spreading in Hamburg's Suburbs-Quarantine at Liverpool.

HAMBURG, Sept. 17 .- The cholers is spreading in the suburbs of Eimsbüttel and Sanct Pauli, and is stationary in Horn, Barmbeck. Hamm, and Hammerbrook. The city proper is practically free.

The returns show another increase, despite falling thermometer and continuous rain. There have been 703 fresh cases to-day, or sixteen more than yesterday; 224 deaths, or eleven more than vesterday. In the hospitule and cholera barracks there are 3,129 patients, or thirty-one more than yesterday. The increase is believed to be due to the closeness of the atmosphere. As it is confined to the worst districts, it has little appreciable effect upon the rest of the city, although there has been to-day no progress in the revival of trade, and business men seem to be waiting

artesian wells. Many of the wells are bored by engineers in the employment of the city, although about fifty have been put in by private enterprise. In all 150 have been bored, and before October there probably will be enough to supply the majority of families with pure water.

Panama, via Galveston, Sept. 17.—The ship Newport with pure water.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Sept. 17.—The steamship Newport, from New York, has been quarantined for nine days at Colon, although all on board are well. The trouble is that there are on board ten passengers who came from Europe on the steamship In Bourgogae, and were without consular certificates to the effect that they stopped over in New York at least ten days.

that they stopped over in New York at least ten days.

Parif, Sept. 17.—American Minister Coolidgs, having visited Cherbourg to ascertain the condition of health in that port, now used as a point of departure for French transatlantic passenger traffic to New York, has gone from Cherbourg to Switzerland. He reports that Cherbourg is in good sanitary condition.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17.—Dr. Hodges, health officer at this port, has been ordered to board, outside the harbor, all ships arriving from New York, and in case sickness be found on board, to give the Captain a choice between quarantine here or at Liverpool.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 17.—An extra of the Canada Gazette will be issued to-day containing the proclamation of a quarantine on the Canadias from the city of New York. ten days.

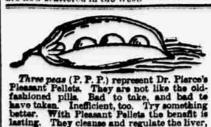
THE YELLOW FLAG IN BALTIMORE One of the Crew of a Steamship Sick After

Leaving the Capes-The Scandin's Record BALTIMORE, Sept. 17 .- The steamship Baltimore of the Johnston line from Liverpool lies at city Quarantine with the yellow flag flying The Baltimore arrived yesterday afternoon at the Capes, where she was boarded by the Gov ernment quarantine officials and received clean bill of health. Upon reaching Haw kins's Point she was boarded by Dr. Heiskell the city Quarantine officer, who found that

the city Quarantine officer, who found that one of the crew had become sick since leaving the Capes. He ordered the vessel to remain where she was until Monday to await developments.

The customs officers refused to board the steamer, and Collector Marine, on being informed by Dr. Heiskell that there was a suspicious case on board, notified that official that he would cooperate with him and place all the Federal powers at his command wherever his own fell short. The Baltimore is a freight steamship.

The Scandia, it now appears, had three very suspicious deaths when last in this port, on July 22. Three of her crow were suddenly taken sick and as suddenly died. The health authorities were notified and made post-mortems. The doctors gave malarial fevor as the cause of death, and reported that the men had suffered from diarrhors. There were many steerage passengers on board, most of whom are now scattered in the West.



Three peas (P. P. P.) represent Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are not like the old-fashioned pilla. Bad to take, and bad te have taken. Inefficient, too. Try something better. With Pleasant Pellets the benefit is lasting. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels. Taken in time, they present trouble. In any case, they care it. And they cure it easily; they're mild and gentle, but thorough and effective. There's no disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. One tiny, sugar-cested Pellet for a larative—three for a cathartic. Sick and Billious/Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are premptly relieved and permanently qured.

They're purely vegetable, perfectly harmines, the smallest, and the calest to take—but besides that, they're the chance full you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give actification, or your money is returned. You pay early for the good you see. This is true early of Dr. Fisco's medicate.



been for Hood's Saran-parilla. I had a bad humor that would not yield to any treatment. Christian Temple, and my stomach was very

weak. I was hardly able to get around when I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began to improve slowly until after I had taken some 10 or 12 bottles. I considered myself well once more. HOUL'S SARSAPARILLA did once more. Tool's SARSPAULLA did me so much good that it seems as if it must do others good. Mrs. CHRISTINA TEMPLE, Bangor, Me.

MOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills.

BROOKLYN'S "LITTLE ITALY."

Where Ragpickers Live Unmolested in concelvable Filth und Squalor. The attention of the Brooklyn police in their endeavors to prepare that city against the cholera seems to have been diverted from that part of East New York known as "Little Just at the intersection of Broadway and Fulton street and along Jamaica avenue there is a row of shanties that would be a disgrace at any time to any city. They are all two-story frame houses, and in every house there are at least eight familles huddled to

gether amid the most inconceivable filth. The froat room of one house is used as a grocery store, and is piled high with decayed vegetables. In the rards around these houses piles of rubbish stand from week to week. A vacant lot near the houses is heaped over with all kinds of decayed matter, making the sur-

vacant lot near the houses is heaped over with all kinds of decayed matter, making the surrounding atmosphere unbearable, even on a cold, rainy day.

"Yes, there's plenty people here," said one woman yesterday; "but they work by day and just come home and sleep somewhere. Of course, when it rains in the daytime, and everybody is home it is not so good here, but it is not bad. Everything is clean. In those houses there is just rags and grocery stores, and the people work by the rags by daytime and sleep on those rags by night. But that's nothing. We don't care, so long we are only here at night, how things look. We got no time for house clean like other folks, and no one is ever siek in our houses. We are not afraid of rags," and the woman laughed.

These junkmen travel throughout Brooklyn during the day after having slept on heaps of filthy rags. When a Sux reporter went there yesterday, the Italians were having their midday meal. The bundles of rags served for seats, napkins, table, and all. Loaves of bread were thrown among the rags and here and there lay a chunk of butter.

In the rear of the Broadway houses, and facing Fulton street, Tony Titonia has a junk shop, where perhaps fifty women are employed sorting rags. In many cases these women carry their babes with them to their work, and it is safe to say that these little ones have never known what it was to have a bath or even a clean face. In Tony's junk shop those people work, eat, and for the most part sleep. Bods and bedding, clothing, groceries, old fron, rubbish, and the refuse of Brooklyn is piled up in great confusion. It matters little if the bread falls along side the decayed vegetables. They rub it with an old rag and it tastes just as good.

The Sun reporter learned that Reed & Colver were the owners of these reanches, and, as one policeman expressed it. "there's too much money in them to tear them down." Another operans ago.

The Jewel & Sons' grain mill stands in the mids tof the Italian district, or "Reed's row."

the buildings were condemned more than two years ago.

The Jewel & Sons' grain mill stands in the midst of the Italian district, or "Reed's row," and Mr. North, one of the firm, said:

"There is no use of making complaints about those people: hundreds of complaints have been made during the past two years, and no attempt at cleanliness has ever been made. The owners are neighbors of course, and I don't like to say anything, but people can't afford to be killed by their neighbors. At times it is impossible for me to sit in the office, even with the windows closed, and yet I am nearly a block away from the worst part of it. If cholera once breaks out here, no human power can save this neighborhood."

Mr. Reed, the owner of the premises, declined to discuss the situation.

NO CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN. Health Board Officials Warring on the Natsances-Fintbush Pigs Have to Go. Health Commissioner Griffin of Brooklyn yesterday announced that no case of cholers had so far appeared in that city, and that the several suspected cases were simply diarohal complaints. There is, he says, however, to be no relaxation whatever in the vigilance of the authorities, and the work of suppressing nui-

sances and improving the sanitary condition of the city will be vigorously prosecuted. Garbage Contractor Bartley French was called to sharp account yesterday by City Works Commissioner Adams for the alleged careless

purpose of inaugurating a war on the piggor-les which swarm in pestilential numbers near the boundary line of Brooklyn and Flatbush, and a committee was appointed to devise plans for their suppression. The Board of Health of Flatbush has ordered that the pig-sty nuisances must be abated at once, and the owners of about 10,000 pigs have been noti-fied to dispose of their stock.

May Suspend All Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- Secretary of State Foster will leave for Loon Lake to-night to confer with the President on the advisability of issuing a proclamation suspending all mmigration during the prevalence of cholera in Europe. In the mean time the Treasury Department will hold in abeyance its answe to the steamship companies as to whether American citizens now in Europe can return in the steerage. The department is at present inclined to the opinion that they can do so.

The statistics of immigration for the month of August last, before the issue of the order restricting immigration from infected European ports, show that there were 45.472 immigrants landed in the month. These were almost exactly the figures of the previous year. Thirty-five thousand of them came in by way of New York, 4,000 through Boston, 3,500 through Baltimore, and 2,500 through Philadelphia. Germany contributed 10,500 of them, and Russia 5,000 more. In other words, if immigration had not been practically suspended, there would have been 15,000 immigrants from cholera-suspected districts shipped to the United States in the month of September. of August last, before the issue of the order

Perhaps a Canadian Quarantine Against Us. QUEREC, Sept. 17 .- The Quebec members of the Central Board of Health of this province left last night for Montreal, where a meeting will be held for the purpose, it is said, of proclaiming a Canadian quarantine against the

United States.

Halifax, Sept. 17.—The Board of Health resterday telegraphed the Hon John Carling. Minister of Agriculture, that in view of the existence of cholera in New York it is the opinion of the Board that some general quarantine regulations should be made to protect all the ports of Nova scotia, and particularly the ports of Halifax, Yarmouth, Picton, Pigby, Annapolie, Hawkesbury, Sydney, and North Sydney against the introduction of the disease trom the United States. The Halifax Board desired to be informed what regulations the Government would take for the protection of the Atlantic ports. resterday telegraphed the Hon John Carling.

Bayville Talks of a Czar.

SAYVILLE, Sept. 11. - A mass meeting of the citizens of Sayville and other villages in the township of Islip was held to-night to protest against the adoption of Fire Island as a per-manent Quarantine. These resolutions were adopted:

adopted:

Resolved. That the overriding of existing laws, and
the sending of troops into the county against the
wishes of the Sherift, who, single-hauded, had no
trouble in controlling the so-called mot, is more befitting a Czar than the Governor of the State of New
York, and further York, and further, if our details a fairness of the press, if older. That we question the fairness of the press. In listening to but one side of the controversy, and maigning representative citizens acting under orders of the proper authorities.

The Committee on Resolutions which drafted this measure conclisted of the Rev. John H. Prescott, rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church; Robert Nunne, and H. Rogers.



Completely furnishes a room. A comfortable, clean, rell ventilated Red. Dressing Case Chiffonniers. Drak as Waghtstend in one piece of fermisters, occupying less has half his room of an old-fashlessed besitedaf ventilate proof; handsom; dramble; Sed to \$100; hoose discusses. Write her illustrated caladogue.



PEARS; DID NOT LOSE IT. The Pittsburgh Man who Eld Loss It at Roulette has Got to Come Out and Say So -- How Mr. Potter Came to be Plaintiff and the Gumblers the Defendants.

The revised version of the story of Henry A. Potter's \$15,000 check, which was paid to Read & Haulenbeck, the proprietors of a gam-bling establishment at 5 West Twenty-fourth street, on Thursday night after a session at the roulette table, relieves Mr. Potter of the charge of doing the gambling, and makes a friend of his, a Pittsburgh merchant, the hero of the evening.

Mr. Potter's lawyers, Dill, Chandler & Seymour, were very much astonished to see the story in print after having taken unusual precautions to keep it quiet. The name of the Pittsburgh merchant is withheld for the present, but it will become known in an interesting way if Mr. Dill does what he says he will. Mr. Potter, his lawyers say, was in town on Thursday on business, and stopped at the Holland House. He has a handsomehome on Harrison avenue, East Orange, but at present his family is in the country. He belongs to the firm of Thomas Potter. Sons & Co., manufacturers of oilcloth, at 343 Broadway.

At Orange he is one of the trustees of the Brick Presbyterian Church. This summer he has spent most of his time at the Philadelphia factory, and has stayed at the Holland House whenever he visited town.

Several business friends, two of them from Pittsburgh, were at the Holland House also. A party of four, including Mr. Potter, dined there together on Thursday evening, and after dinner all except Mr. Potter went out to see the town. Mr. Potter remained at the hotel and went to bed early. of the trio who went out to have of the trie who went out to have a royal time and incidentally to wrestle with the Twenty-fourth street tiger, was a particular friend of Mr. Potter's. He was junior partner in a business house in Pittsburgh, and was supposed to be a rich man. It was he who subsequently became the hero of the check story.

Mr. Potter, it is related, went to bed. About 4 octobe in the morning he was awakened.

eheck story.

Mr. Potter, it is related, went to bed. About 4 o'clock in the morning he was awakened by his friends, who had returned from the gambling house in a state of mind. The friend from littsburgh was considerably excited. He told Mr. Potter that he had lost all his money and wanted \$15,000 more.

He said he had offered his check, but that the gamblers would not accept it, not knowing anything about him. They knew Mr. Potter by reputation, however, and were willing to accept his check.

Would Mr. Potter help his friend out by loaning him his check for that amount? He would agree to make good the sum in cash by 11 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Potter, say his lawyers, is one of the most obliging men in the world, and is always assisting his friends by going on their bonds, exchanging checks, and showing similar courtesies. After a little talk he got out of bed, drew a check for \$15,000 to his friend's order, and handed it over to him, with the distinct understanding, however, that the amount be made good by 11 o'clock.

The trio of merrymakers then left and Mr. Potter went to bed again. The check was drawn on the People's Bank of East Orange.

In the morning Mr. Potter's friend appeared in a distressed frame of mind and said he had lost every cent of the money and could not fulfil his agreement. Mr. Potter would haveto wait.

Mr. Potter did wait until 3 o'clock in the

In the morning Mr. Potter's friend appeared in a distressed frame of mind and said he had a said he had sa

and is void." a state of affairs which, if true, makes their possession of it illegal, and the gamblers themselves made no claim that they had received it in any other way than upon the issue of the chances of roulette.

The complaint which was presented to Judge McAdam gives the story in slightly different shape from the account above. It says:

"The plaintiff, at the request of a third party, delivered his check for the sum of \$15,000, and upon his spreement to make the sum good with eash to defendant before Il o'clock on the forenoon of that day, and upon his the third party is statement that he desired the same for a business purpose, and was in immediate need of the use of the same."

Then the complaint recites that the third party paid over the check to gamblers in payment of indebtedness incurred at the gambling table, and that later in the day was unable to make it good as promised.

It does not appear in the complaint that his Pittsburgh friend wanted the money to gamble with.

Whether he knew or did not know at the time he gave the check that his friend wanted it for gambling, will not, however, affect the legal aspect of the case.

Mr. Potter and his lawyers intended that the story should never be made public, believing that the difficulty could all be straightened out before the case came up in court.

As it did get into print, however, and as the account credited Mr. Potter with gambling personally, he has made up his mind that his friend must clear him.

Yesterday one of his counsel telegraphed to the Pittsburgh man that he must publicly declare over his signature that Mr. Potter did

the Pittsburgh man that he must publicly de-clare over his signature that Mr. Potter did not gamble and was not present in the gamnot gamble and was not present in the gambling house.

If he falls to do this within a reasonable time Mr. Potter threatens to exhibit the check, which is drawn to the Pittsburgh man's order, and is endorsed by him.

Judge McAdam said yesterday that the version of the story printed in yesterday's Sux, to the effect that Mr. Potter himself lost the money in the gambling house, was the case as he understood it when it was presented to him in court.

in court.

The story told by Mr. Potter's lawyers yes-terday, though different in some of the incidents, made no difference in the legal aspect of the case, which was all that Judge McAdam considered. NO MONEY AT EICHMOND.

The Famous Indiana Meeting Comes to an Abrupt Close.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 17.-The Uniance of the programme for circuit meeting here was declared off this morning, owing to a clash between the association and the horsemen. The latter demanded the money for the ten races decided since Wednesday, but the Treasurer refused to pay them. About \$10,000 is due and only one man has got a dollar.

There is a lot of feeling among those who have claims. The next meeting of the Western-Southern circuit is at Columbus, in this State, and some of the best horses are entered.

Among Yesterday's Arrivals,

Ex-Secretary Endicoit. President Patton of Princeton, Prof. Charles A. Briggs, The O'Connor Don, Augustin Daly, Miss Ada Rehan, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Eviance, and W. Lane Booker, the British Consul-General, were passengers the British Consul-General, were passengers on the Etruria.

Henry Mapleson and Mme, Laura Schirmer-Mapleson, State Senator McCarran, and Excise Commissioner Leieseter Holme agrived on the City of Chester from Liverpool.

The Hon, Albert G. Forter, United States Minister to Italy; ex-Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn, Mme, Cementine de Vere, and Morris Reno arrived on the Fuerat Bismarck.

Ex-Senator Ingalis was on the Mohawk.

DRINK POLAND WATER.
The Board of Health are imperative in ordering bottiled water to avoid obolers.
Sold by your groces. CHOLERA

Can Be Cured Qu'exer Than Any Other



CHOLERA ASIATICA.

Dr. Koch's alleged consumption cure is still fresh in the minds of the reader. Everybody knows to-day that it was a failure. No one has been cured by it, but the doctors did not know it to be a fletion till experiments proved

it to be so.

Mr. William Radam, the discoverer of the Microbe Killer, was the only person at that time who knew that it was a scientific impossibility by comparing the processes of nature with Dr. Koch's claim. He published what nature shows about it on Nov. 16, 1800, and again on March 5, 1801, in the New York Sun. Herald, World, Journal, Staats-Zeitung. Brooklyn Eagle, Citizen, and other newspapers and to-day all that he published has turned out true to the letter. No man has dared to contradict him, because facts of nature cannot be talked away. (Of all the methods employed by doctors to cure consumption. Dr. Koch's

Lymph Cure took the cake.) Cholera has spread over Europe in spite of all medical science. It is already here before our very door, and the probability is that it will also spread over our broad land next year, to ruin our glorious Columbian Exposition stop our commerce, and kill thousands of

people. All this can be changed at once. Cholera can be stamped out by using Radam's Microb Killer in large doses, a quart or more in fifteen minutes, in order to saturate the entire system

Life elixirs and Kech's lymph are gone. Radam's Microbe Killer is still here, for the simple reason that it does exactly what the inventor claims-kills the microbes in the human body. All dime novel views about cholerine, cholera, and diagnosing, now read in newspapers, are nonsense. When it kills, then it kills, and that's enough to know. Let disease be in whatever form it appears it is always the microbe that starts fermentation and decay. To cure one and all diseases you must stop fermentation by an antiseptic, and I we can do that without killing the patient then we can cure all diseases without any

tomfoolery. Radam's Microbe Killer is an antiseptic: Radam's Microbe Killer is an antiseptic; hence it cures. It is so harmless that any quantity can be administered at once, and as soon as the system is filled with that antiseptic cholera germs are killed, and the seed bed for further infection is destroyed. Mr. Radam offers his services and discovery to kill all cholera and other epidemic diseases outright in this country and Europe, if the public will only assist him by thinking for themselves, and using their own eyes instead of being led away by so-called medical science. Medical Boards of Health publish circulars about sanitary conditions, how to disinfect.

Mr. Radam is able to answer every question concerning the cause and cure of diseases. In fact, he is so sure of his success that he is at all times ready to argue this matter in a public place, if the most eminent professors will meet him and answer the questions. What is disease and what the remedy must be?

The doctors have had centuries of time to discover the cause and cure of diseases, and yet all the doctors in the world cannot tell what disease is and what the remedy must be. The criminality of these procedures, which juggle with the lives of the people and the sorrows of the afflicted, is a terrible stain upon our boasted nincteenth century civilization.

813 Fifth avenue. New York city.

WILLIAM RADAM,
(Main office, after Oct. 1, 1,288 Broadway.)

Justifiable Homicide in Killing a " Destroying Angel."

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 17.—The military detail from Wingate which has been making an inquiry into the facts connected with the killing of Lott Smith, one of the late Brigham Young's "destroying angels." In Yuba City, Ariz. in last June, by the Navajo Indians, has rendered a judgment of justifiable homicide.



NO TASTE. NO ODOR.

A secret, safe, and pusitive remedy. Can be given without the patient's knowledge. It destroys the dis-eased appetits for bert, whiskey, wine, or any kind of liquors, and restores to the victim his power of re-sistance to temptation.

The price of this world-renowned remedy has been put within the reach of all_\$1 per box, or 6 boxes \$5. Cure guaranteed. Sent by mail. Sold in drug stores. Send for Free Samples

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